

**PAPER - II****EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY  
AND GUIDANCE****SECTION - I (MCQs)**

1. The ability to solve problems or to adjust in the new environment is the definition of:
  - (a) Personality
  - (b) Behaviour
  - ☒ (c) Intelligence
  - (d) All of these
2. The founder of Behaviourism is:
  - (a) Maslow
  - (b) Plato
  - (c) Aristotle
  - ☒ (d) J. B. Watson
3. Concrete Operation occurs at the age of:
  - (a) 3-5 years
  - (b) 4-6 years
  - ☒ (c) 7-12 years
  - (d) 6-12 years
4. How many groups are usually made in Experimental method:
  - (a) 5
  - (b) 4
  - (c) 3
  - ☒ (d) 2
5. Child Development study is useful for:
  - ☒ (a) Teachers
  - (b) Parents
  - (c) Administrators
  - (d) Examiners
6. Independent variable is applied to:
  - ☒ (a) Experimental Group
  - (b) Control Group
  - (c) Both a & b
  - (d) None of a & b

7. Life of an individual starts from:
  - (a) Nucleus
  - ☒ (b) Zygote
  - (c) Cell
  - (d) Membrane
8. How many factors effect growth:
  - ☒ (a) 2
  - (b) 3
  - (c) 4
  - (d) 5
9. Classical conditioning was presented by:
  - ☒ (a) I van, P. Pavlov
  - (b) B.F. Skinner
  - (c) J.B. Waston
  - (d) Dewey
10. The variable whose effect is sought is called:
  - (a) Relevant variable
  - (b) Dependent variable
  - ☒ (c) Independent variable
  - (d) None of above
11. The variable which is effected by independent variable is called:
  - (a) Relevant variable
  - ☒ (b) Dependent variable
  - (c) Independent variable
  - (d) None of above
12. Variables other than, independent variable which can effect dependent variable are called:
  - ☒ (a) Relevant variable
  - (b) Dependent variable
  - (c) Independent variable
  - (d) None of above
13. Method in which keen study of any event or behaviour is made is:
  - ☒ (a) Observation Method
  - (b) Experimental Method
  - (c) Development Method
  - (d) Psycho-physical Method
14. Study of behaviour under controlled conditions is:
  - (a) Observation Method
  - ☒ (b) Experimental Method
  - (c) Development Method
  - (d) Psycho-physical Method
15. Growth of children is studied in:
  - (a) Observational Method
  - (b) Experimental Method
  - ☒ (c) Development Method
  - (d) Psycho-physical Method



16. Sensory disabilities are studied in:  
 (a) Observation Method (b) Experimental Method  
 (c) Development Method (d) ☒ Psycho-physical Method
17. Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is:  
 (a) ☒ Pre-natal period (b) Neonate period  
 (c) Adolescence (d) Adulthood
18. Period starting from birth to two weeks is:  
 (a) Pre-natal period (b) ☒ Neonate period  
 (c) Adolescence (d) Adulthood
19. Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is:  
 (a) Pre-natal period (b) Neonate period  
 (c) ☒ Adolescence (d) Adulthood
20. Which is not the hereditary factor:  
 (a) Colour (b) Height  
 (c) ☒ Diet (d) Eye colour
21. Which one is not the environmental factor:  
 (a) Diet (b) Water  
 (c) ☒ Height (d) Light
22. Cognitive development deals with:  
 (a) Body (b) ☒ Mind  
 (c) Society (d) Emotion
23. How many stages of cognitive development are described by Jean Piaget:  
 (a) 3 (b) ☒ 4  
 (c) 5 (d) 6
24. Period starting from birth to two years in cognitive development is:  
 (a) ☒ Sensori motor stage  
 (b) Pre operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage

25. Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive development is:  
 (a) Sensori motor stage  
 (b) ☒ Pre operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage
26. Period starting from 7-12 years in cognitive development is:  
 (a) Sensori motor stage  
 (b) Pre operational stage  
 (c) ☒ Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage
27. Period from 12 years and onward in cognitive development is:  
 (a) Sensori motor stage  
 (b) Pre operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) ☒ Formal operational stage
28. Child forgets the things out of sight in:  
 (a) ☒ Sensori motor stage  
 (b) Pre operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage
29. Child describes himself unsystematically in:  
 (a) Sensori motor stage  
 (b) ☒ Pre operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage



30. Child thinks logically in:  
 (a) Sensori motor stage  
 (b) Pre operational stage  
 (c) ☒ Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage
31. Whose role is important in moral development:  
 (a) Parents (b) Teachers  
 (c) Peers (d) ☒ All above
32. Emotional development is effected by:  
 (a) Fear (b) Quarreling parents  
 (c) Restrictions (d) ☒ All above
33. Permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience is:  
 (a) ☒ Learning (b) Education  
 (c) Experiment (d) Innovation
34. According to behaviourism, which one is important for change in behaviour:  
 (a) Inheritance (b) ☒ Environment  
 (c) Attitude (d) None of above
35. Stimulus is necessary for response in:  
 (a) ☒ Classical conditioning (b) Operant conditioning  
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b
36. Operant conditioning was presented by:  
 (a) Pavlov (b) ☒ Skinner  
 (c) Waston (d) Thorndike
37. Change in behaviour is due to reinforcement in:  
 (a) Classical conditioning (b) ☒ Operant conditioning  
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

38. Which one is not positive reinforcement:  
 (a) Advance increment (b) Best Teacher Award  
 (c) ☒ Punishment (d) Encouragement
39. Concept of Meaningful learning through perception was presented by:  
 (a) ☒ David Ausubel (b) J. S. Bruner  
 (c) Pavlof (d) Skinner
40. Concept of meaningful learning through structure of content and discovery was presented by:  
 (a) David Ausubel (b) ☒ J. S. Bruner  
 (c) Pavlof (d) Skinner
41. The founder of Huministic Approach is:  
 (a) David Ausubel (b) J. S. Bruner  
 (c) Skinner (d) ☒ Maslow
42. According to humanistic approach, nature of man is:  
 (a) Good  
 (b) Creative  
 (c) Capable of healthy growth  
 (d) ☒ All above
43. The founder of client centred therapy was:  
 (a) David Ausuble (b) ☒ Carl Roger  
 (c) Gordon (d) J. S. Bruner
44. According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is:  
 (a) Counsellor (b) ☒ Client  
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b
45. Who did discriminate the personality characteristics / traits:  
 (a) Maslow (b) Roger  
 (c) ☒ Gordon (d) Skinner



46. The I.Q. of average child is:  
 (a) Below 90 ☒ (b) 90 - 110  
 (c) 110 - 120 ☐ (d) 120 - 140
47. The I.Q. of mentally retarded child is:  
☒ (a) Below 90 ☐ (b) 90 - 110  
 (c) 110 - 120 ☐ (d) 120 - 140
48. Which type of growth of child is important:  
 (a) Physical ☐ (b) Mental ☐  
 (c) Moral ☒ (d) a, b and c
49. The meaning of the word psychology is:  
 (a) Study of mind ☐ (b) Study of behaviour ☐  
☒ (c) Study of soul ☐ (d) Study of conscious
50. The word psychology is derived from:  
☒ (a) Greek Word ☐ (b) Latin Word  
 (c) English Word ☐ (d) Italian Word
51. Who says "Man is a conscious animal"?  
 (a) Sigmund Freud ☐  
 (b) J. B. Watson ☐  
☒ (c) William Wundt and William James  
 (d) Freud
52. Growth means an increase in:  
 (a) Size ☐ (b) Height ☐  
 (c) Weight ☐ ☒ (d) All of the above
53. Development means change in:  
 (a) Form ☐ (b) Structure ☐  
 (c) Shape ☐ ☒ (d) All of the above
54. Cognitive development means:  
 (a) Social development ☒ (b) Mental development ☐  
 (c) Moral development ☐ (d) Emotional development

55. "Out of sight, out of mind" is the characteristics of:  
☒ (a) Sensory motor stage ☐ (b) Pre-operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage ☐ (d) Formal operational stage
56. In cognitive domain infancy is the stage of:  
☒ (a) Sensory motor stage ☐ (b) Pre-operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage ☐ (d) Formal operational stage
57. In the cognitive domain, early childhood is:  
 (a) Sensory motor stage ☐  
☒ (b) Pre-operational stage ☐ (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage
58. In cognitive development, late childhood is:  
 (a) Sensory motor stage ☐  
 (b) Pre-operational stage ☐  
☒ (c) Concrete operational stage ☐ (d) Formal operational stage
59. In cognitive development, adolescence is beginning of:  
 (a) Sensory motor stage ☐  
 (b) Pre-operational stage ☐  
 (c) Concrete operational stage ☐  
☒ (d) Formal operational stage
60. The characteristic of sensory motor stage is:  
 (a) Evidence of thinking ability ☐  
 (b) Curiosity to know environment ☐  
☒ (c) Ability of differentiate things ☐  
☒ (d) All of the above



61. The characteristics of pre-operational stage is:  
 (a) Egocentricism (b) Animism  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b
62. I.Q stands for:  
 (a) Inner Quotient (b) Intelligence Quotient  
 (c) Intelligence Quartile (d) Inner Quartile
63. Stern formula to determine I.Q is:  
 (a)  $M.A \times C.A \times 100$  (b)  $M.A + C.A \times 100$   
 (c)  $M.A / C.A \times 100$  (d)  $C.A / M.A \times 100$
64. The formula to determine I.Q is given by:  
 (a) J. B. Watson (b) Sigmund Freud  
 (c) Pavlov (d) Stern
65. Guidance in education started in:  
 (a) 1900 (b) 1905  
 (c) 1910 (d) 1920
66. Who is considered the father of guidance:  
 (a) Frank Parsons (b) Kelley  
 (c) Crow and crow (d) Skinner
67. First intelligence test was developed in:  
 (a) 1900 (b) 1905  
 (c) 1910 (d) 1920
68. Who developed the first intelligence test:  
 (a) Terman (b) Thorndike  
 (c) Binet (d) Jones
69. Guidance is helpful in:  
 (a) Making choices (b) Making adjustments  
 (c) Solving problems (d) All of the above

70. Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve the problem of the other is called:  
 (a) Guidance (b) Counselling  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b
71. Psychology is the study of:  
 (a) Environment (b) Human Behaviour  
 (c) Inheritance (d) Reasoning
72. Age of pre-operational stage in piagetian cognitive Development theory is:  
 (a) From 2 to 7 years  
 (b) From 7 to 11 years  
 (c) From birth to 2 years  
 (d) From 11 years to adolescence
73. Psychoanalysis, a school thought in psychology was introduced by:  
 (a) Jung (b) Freud  
 (c) Wundt (d) Watson
74. The I.Q of the gifted children is:  
 (a) From 110 to 120 (b) From 120 to 130  
 (c) From 130 to 139 (d) 140 and above
75. Cognitive learning theory is known as:  
 (a) Connectionism theory  
 (b) Social learning theory  
 (c) Information processing theory  
 (d) Association theory
76. Laws of learning were founded by:  
 (a) Thorndike (b) Skinner  
 (c) Watson (d) Pavlov



77. Founder of the Intelligence Tests was:  
 (a) Thorndike (b) Guilford  
 (c) ☒ Binet (d) Sternberg
78. The name of the psychologist who said that most of the fears of human beings are Conditionally Learned:  
 (a) Thorndike (b) Pavlov  
 (c) ☒ Watson (d) Skinner
79. Carl Rogers presented:  
 (a) ☒ Person Centered Counseling  
 (b) Psychoanalytic Counseling  
 (c) Directive Counseling  
 (d) Eclectic Counseling
80. Law of learning associated with Reinforcement in Operant Conditioning is:  
 (a) Law of readiness (b) Law of exercise  
 (c) Law of effect (d) ☒ All of the above
81. Interests, attitudes, appreciation, skills and achievements are primarily the product of:  
 (a) ☒ Learning (b) Growth  
 (c) Development (d) Process
82. The ability to think in novel and unusual ways is called:  
 (a) Positive Thinking (b) Problem solving  
 (c) Intelligence (d) ☒ Creativity
83. Which is basic (born) emotion?  
 (a) Surprise (b) Withdrawal  
 (c) ☒ Fear (d) Fighting
84. Piaget presented the theory of:  
 (a) ☒ Cognitive Development  
 (b) Psychomotor Development  
 (c) Moral Development  
 (d) None of these

85. Model of eight types of learning was designed by:  
 (a) Ivon Pavlov (b) ☒ Gagne  
 (c) Bruner (d) None of these
86. The process of Adaptation in piagetian Cognitive Development theory is:  
 (a) Assimilation and Recognition  
 (b) Accommodation and Recognition  
 (c) ☒ Assimilation and Accommodation  
 (d) Accommodation and Interpretation
87. The process of helping individual make life adjustment at home, school and other phases of life is called:  
 (a) Counseling (b) Advice  
 (c) ☒ Guidance (d) Aid
88. Hierarchy of needs was presented by:  
 (a) ☒ Maslow (b) Gardner  
 (c) Skinner (d) Piaget
89. At which stage of cognitive development (piagetian) the child develops object permanence:  
 (a) Sensor-motor (b) Pre-Operational  
 (c) ☒ Concrete-Operational (d) Formal Operational
90. The pioneer of identifying individual differences was:  
 (a) Asubel (b) ☒ Francis Galton  
 (c) Watson (d) Skinner
91. The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of others is called:  
 (a) Learning by Trial and error  
 (b) ☒ Learning by Imitation  
 (c) Learning by insight  
 (d) Learning by conditioning



92. Which is the basic (Born) Emotion?  
 (a) ☒ Love (b) Surprise  
 (c) Withdrawal (d) Fighting
93. Who was the first psychologist:  
 (a) William James (b) ☒ Aristotle  
 (c) J. B. Watson (d) Plato
94. Founder of socio-psychological development was:  
 (a) Piaget (b) ☒ Erickson  
 (c) Skinner (d) Vygotsky
95. Which is not the type of memory  
 (a) Sensory Memory (b) ☒ Short-term Memory  
 (c) Long-term Memory (d) Strong Memory
96. Perception and attention play major role in:  
 (a) Sensory Memory (b) Short-term Memory  
 (c) ☒ Long-term Memory (d) Episodic Memory
97. Logical thinking according to Jean Piaget starts at the stages of:  
 (a) Sensorimotor (b) Preoperational  
 (c) ☒ Concrete operations (d) Formal operations
98. Experiments on learning by insight were performed by:  
 (a) ☒ Kohler (b) Thorndike  
 (c) Thorndike (d) Skinner
99. Translation of concrete experiences, development of logical thinking are given by:  
 (a) Bruner (b) Skinner  
 (c) ☒ Piaget (d) All of these
100. Theory of self-actualization and sense of Identity was Presented by:  
 (a) Carl Rogers (b) Gordon  
 (c) ☒ Maslow (d) None of these

101. Semantic Memory is:  
 (a) ☒ Memory for meanings  
 (b) Memory for personal experiences  
 (c) Memory for motor skills  
 (d) Memory tied to place
102. Which school of thought Sigmund Freud belongs to:  
 (a) Humanistic (b) ☒ Psycho analysis  
 (c) Structuralism (d) Behaviourism
103. Trial and error theory was presented by:  
 (a) Pavlov (b) ☒ Thorndike  
 (c) Skinner (d) Burner
104. Pavlov's work was with:  
 (a) Cats (b) Rats  
 (c) Rabbits (d) ☒ Dogs
105. Learning by insight theory is also called as:  
 (a) Classical conditioning (b) Operant conditioning  
 (c) Both a, b (d) ☒ Gestalt
106. Stimulus plays a dominant role according to:  
 (a) ☒ Classical conditioning (b) Operant conditioning  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b
107. Response plays a dominant role according to:  
 (a) Classical conditioning (b) ☒ Operant conditioning  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b
108. Cognitive learning theory was presented by:  
 (a) Thorndike (b) Skinner  
 (c) Pavlov (d) ☒ Bruner
109. Projective techniques are used to measure:  
 (a) Achievement (b) Aptitude  
 (c) ☒ Personality (d) Intelligence



110. Cause of frustration is:  
 (a) Forces in the environment  
 (b) Personal weakness  
 (c) Conflicts among motives  
 (d) ☒ All of the above
111. In preoperational stage, child learns rapidly:  
 (a) Language (b) Ability of expression  
 (c) ☒ Both a & b (d) None of a & b
112. Child begins to understand the principles of conservation at:  
 (a) Sensory motor stage (b) Pre-operational stage  
 (c) ☒ Concrete operational stage  
 (d) Formal operational stage
113. In concrete operational stage, child:  
 (a) Increases knowledge (b) Makes discussions  
 (c) Meets people (d) ☒ All of the above
114. Mental development reaches at its climax during:  
 (a) Sensory motor stage  
 (b) Pre-operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) ☒ Formal operational stage
115. The main characteristic of formal operational stage is:  
 (a) Imagination (b) Aesthetic sense  
 (c) Creativity (d) ☒ All of the above
116. Thinking and reasoning is the characteristic of:  
 (a) Sensory motor stage  
 (b) Pre-operational stage  
 (c) Concrete operational stage  
 (d) ☒ Formal operational stage

117. The word "emotion" is derived from the Latin word:  
 (a) Motion (b) Move  
 (c) ☒ Emovere (d) Motivation
118. "Emovere" means:  
 (a) Stir up (b) To excite  
 (c) To agitate (d) ☒ All above
119. The word "moral" is derived from Latin word:  
 (a) ☒ Mos (b) More  
 (c) Motion (d) Move
120. "Mos" means:  
 (a) Manner (b) Custom  
 (c) Habit (d) ☒ All of the above
121. The theory of psychosocial development was presented by:  
 (a) Jean Piaget (b) ☒ Erikson  
 (c) Lawrence Kohlberg (d) Reasoning
122. Theory of moral development was presented by:  
 (a) Jean Piaget (b) Erikson  
 (c) ☒ Lawrence Kohlberg (d) Reasoning
123. Hierarchy of needs was presented by:  
 (a) Skinner (b) Bruner  
 (c) Ausubel (d) ☒ Maslow
124. Concept of discovery learning was given by:  
 (a) Skinner (b) Bruner  
 (c) ☒ Ausubel (d) Maslow
125. Alfred Binet worked on:  
 (a) Achievement tests (b) ☒ Intelligence tests  
 (c) Aptitude tests (d) Personality tests



126. Stimulus that strengthens the response of an organism is:  
 (a) Motive (b) ☒ Reinforcement  
 (c) Conditioning (d) Response
127. According to Maslow, the most important are:  
 (a) Self esteem needs (b) Safety needs  
 (c) ☒ Physiological needs (d) Belonging needs
128. Physical growth is affected by:  
 (a) Biological factors (b) Environmental factor  
 (c) ☒ Both a & b (d) None of a & b
129. Learning means:  
 (a) Change in environment  
 (b) Change in society  
 (c) Change in culture  
 (d) ☒ Change in behaviour
130. First book on psychology was written by:  
 (a) Thorndike (b) Pavlov  
 (c) ☒ Aristotle (d) Skinner
131. Educational Psychology is the branch of  
 (a) Pure psychology  
 (b) ☒ Applied psychology  
 (c) Advanced psychology  
 (d) Practical psychology
132. The discipline of Psychology is:  
 (a) ☒ Since the birth of man (b) Before Christ (B.C)  
 (c) Seventeenth Century (d) Relatively New
133. Behaviorism is associated with:  
 (a) Sigmund Freud (b) B.F. Skinner  
 (c) ☒ J. B. Watson (d) Johan Wright

134. If a student has an age of 11 years, from psychological point of view he/she is placed in:  
 (a) Childhood (b) Boy-hood  
 (c) ☒ Adolescence (d) Youth
135. A need is to food as a motive is to:  
 (a) A hunger  
 (b) ☒ A certain kind of food  
 (c) Money with which to buy good  
 (d) The smell of food
136. A need is to hunger as a stimulus is to:  
 (a) Food  
 (b) A particular kind of food  
 (c) Money with which to buy food  
 (d) ☒ The smell of food
137. Motivation is best defined in terms of:  
 (a) ☒ Internal forces within the individual  
 (b) External forces applied on individual  
 (c) Punishment applied a individual  
 (d) Measures applied to promote learning
138. Belonging, affection and status are best classified as:  
 (a) Drives (b) Primary needs  
 (c) Wants (d) ☒ Motives
139. Which come third in series in Malsow's classification:  
 (a) Esteem (b) ☒ Love  
 (c) Safety (d) Physiological
140. The most of the differences in interest are due to the difference in:  
 (a) Sex (b) Age  
 (c) ☒ Experiential background (d) Opportunity



141. The interest of boys in sports reaches its peak in:  
 (a) Early childhood (b) Pre-adolescent period  
 (c) Early adolescent (d) ☒ Pre-adolescent period
142. Change in behaviour result from:  
 (a) Motivation alone (b) Learning alone  
 (c) ☒ Maturation and learning (d) None of the above
143. At birth, the average weight of a full term baby is:  
 (a) ☒ Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds  
 (b) Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds  
 (c) Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds  
 (d) Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
144. At birth, which of the following is closest to its final adult level:  
 (a) Brain weight (b) ☒ Number of brain cells  
 (c) The no. of bones (d) The length of arms and legs
145. An emotion is best defined as:  
 (a) The individual's response to a situation  
 (b) A reaction to emotional stimuli  
 (c) ☒ An excited state arising in response to stimuli  
 (d) Irrational behaviour
146. Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of:  
 (a) Maturation (b) ☒ Learning  
 (c) Adjustment (d) Increased alertness
147. The first emotional expression to appear in infants is:  
 (a) Fear (b) Delight  
 (c) ☒ General excitement (d) Anger
148. The greatest degree of insecurity is due to:  
 (a) Affection (b) Anger  
 (c) ☒ Fear (d) Hatred

149. The best known study on social development is that of:  
 (a) Bridges (b) Gesell  
 (c) ☒ Parten (d) Shirley
150. The most fundamental agency in the life of boys and girls is:  
 (a) The school (b) The mosque  
 (c) ☒ The home (d) Society
151. The mental development is closely parallel to increase in:  
 (a) Ability to memorize  
 (b) Ability to get along with others  
 (c) ☒ Ability to profit from experience  
 (d) The no. of new cells
152. Intelligence as presently defined is synonymous with:  
 (a) Native capacity (b) Ability to reason  
 (c) Emotional control (d) ☒ Scholastic aptitude
153. Which is measured by intelligence:  
 (a) ☒ Verbal ability (b) Mechanical ability  
 (c) Numerical ability (d) Spatial ability
154. Intelligence test measure:  
 (a) General aptitude (b) ☒ Academic potential  
 (c) Innate aptitude (d) Spatial
155. Ahmad is bright, Akbar is dull. They are now six years of age, as they grew older, the difference in their I.Q. will probably:  
 (a) Increase  
 (b) Decrease  
 (c) ☒ Remain relatively constant  
 (d) Disappear



156. Mental age of a child is a measure of:  
 (a) ☒ Level of mental maturity  
 (b) Rate of mental growth  
 (c) Innate mental potential  
 (d) Intellectual status
157. I.Q. is an index of:  
 (a) Level of mental development  
 (b) ☒ Rate of mental development  
 (c) Intellectual status  
 (d) Degree of mental maturity
158. What type of health of a child is of utmost importance that an elementary school teacher should keep in mind for the growth of the child:  
 (a) Physical (b) Mental  
 (c) Emotional (d) ☒ a, b and c
159. When do we learn better according to Thorndike's Laws of Exercise?  
 (a) ☒ Practice it (b) Like it  
 (c) Hate it (d) Are ready for it
160. How would you define psychology?  
 (a) Study of soul (b) ☒ Study of behaviour  
 (c) Study of consciousness (d) Study of mind
161. Jean Piaget was born in?  
 (a) USA (b) ☒ Switzerland  
 (c) Italy (d) France
162. The subject matter of educational psychology is inferred from?  
 (a) Problems being faced by parents  
 (b) Problems being faced by educational administrators  
 (c) Problems being faced by text-books writers  
 (d) ☒ Problem being faced by classroom teachers in the classrooms

163. An internal state of mind of a person, which forces to do something and that is aroused as a result of some internal need of the person is called:  
 (a) Thinking (b) Perception  
 (c) ☒ Motivation (d) Learning
164. The age measured by an intelligence test is called:  
 (a) Chronological (b) ☒ Mental  
 (c) Mature (d) Physical
165. WAIS is the intelligence test for:  
 (a) Early childhood students  
 (b) Primary School students  
 (c) ☒ High School students  
 (d) Both b & c
166. The growth and learning of a child is affected by:  
 (a) Heredity (b) Environment  
 (c) ☒ Both a & b (d) Neither a nor b
167. Control is an important characteristics of  
 (a) Introspection method (b) Observation method  
 (c) ☒ Experimental method (d) Case study method
168. Cognitive development deals with the development of  
 (a) Child perception (b) ☒ Child mind  
 (c) Child reasoning (d) Child thinking
169. Identical twins are not identical in  
 (a) Development (b) Intelligence  
 (c) Growth (d) ☒ Learning
170. I.Q of 7 years old child with an M.A of 8 years would be placed in I.Q distribution table as:  
 (a) Genius (b) Superior  
 (c) ☒ Average (d) Mentally deficient



171. The central concept in Freud's psycho-analytical theory is:  
 (a) Operant condition (b) Classical condition  
 (c) ☒ Unconscious mind (d) Behavioural analysis
172. Moral development involves:  
 (a) ☒ What is right and wrong  
 (b) Behaving in accordance with moral rules  
 (c) Feelings of guilt or pride  
 (d) Specialization
173. Those relatively stable and permanent aspects of individuals which make them unique but which also allow people to be compared with each other define:  
 (a) Self concept (b) ☒ Personality  
 (c) Psychology (d) Individual difference
174. An individual who is socially mal adjusted develops \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.  
 (a) Moral (b) ☒ Immoral  
 (c) Unmoral (d) Non-moral
175. Educational psychology revolves around three areas, the learner, the learning process and:  
 (a) Teacher (b) Content  
 (c) Methods (d) ☒ Learning situation
176. The term growth is used in purely \_\_\_\_\_ sense:  
 (a) Intellectual (b) ☒ Physical  
 (c) Social (d) Psychological
177. Try to understand something new by fitting it what is already known is:  
 (a) Organization (b) Accommodation  
 (c) ☒ Assimilation (d) Equilibration

178. The logical, goal directed action of a child start at the stage:  
 (a) Sensorimotor (b) Preoperational  
 (c) Concrete operational (d) ☒ Formal operational
179. Wechsler Scale is a test to measure:  
 (a) Cognition (b) ☒ Intelligence  
 (c) Emotions (d) Language
180. The age of 6 – 12 years as narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage:  
 (a) Trust verses mistrust (b) Autonomy verses doubt  
 (c) Initiative verses guilt (d) ☒ Industry verses inferiority
181. A child acquires the ability to solve abstract problems in logical fashion in the period of:  
 (a) Sensorimotor (b) Pre operational  
 (c) Concrete operational (d) ☒ Formal operational
182. Edward Thorndike is known due to his contribution for:  
 (a) Classical conditioning  
 (b) ☒ Operant conditioning  
 (c) Vicarious conditioning  
 (d) Advance conditioning
183. Process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge or behavior is called:  
 (a) Modification (b) ☒ Learning  
 (c) Experimentation (d) Alteration
184. The age of 3 – 6 years are narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage:  
 (a) Trust verses mistrust (b) Autonomy verses guilt  
 (c) ☒ Initiative verses guilt (d) Industry verses inferiority



185. The process in which human organism becomes favourably related to the environment is:  
 (a) Adjustment (b) Consciousness  
 (c) Maturation (d) Assimilation
186. The immediate awareness of any object is:  
 (a) Adjustment (b) Consciousness  
 (c) Behaviour (d) Creativity
187. The discipline concerned with teaching and learning processes, applying the methods and theories of psychology is:  
 (a) Psychology  
 (b) Education  
 (c) Educational Psychology  
 (d) Psychoanalysis
188. The learner and learning theories are studied in:  
 (a) Philosophy (b) Sociology  
 (c) Ontology (d) Psychology
189. Orderly adaptive changes individuals go through from conception to death is  
 (a) Organization (b) Development  
 (c) Assimilation (d) Adaptation
190. Changes in body structure and function over time is  
 (a) Physical development (b) Personal development  
 (c) Social development (d) Cognitive development
191. Changes by which mental processes become more complex is  
 (a) Physical development (b) Personal development  
 (c) Social development (d) Cognitive development

192. Psychologists define heredity as transfer of characteristics to newborns from their:  
 (a) Nature (b) Environment  
 (c) Parents (d) Culture
193. A mental process that occurs when a child adjusts to new information is:  
 (a) Assimilation (b) Adjustment  
 (c) Accommodation (d) Conservation
194. The characteristic of an object stays the same even through the object might change in appearance  
 (a) Assimilation (b) Conservation  
 (c) Accommodation (d) Constructivism
195. View that emphasizes the active role of the learner in building knowledge and understanding is:  
 (a) Constructivism (b) Assimilation  
 (c) Conservation (d) Accommodation
196. The state when a person realizes that his or her current ways of thinking are not to understand a situation is:  
 (a) Equilibrium (b) Disequilibrium  
 (c) Equilibrium (d) Maturation
197. Assuming that others experience the world the way you do is  
 (a) Egocentrism (b) Animism  
 (c) Constructivism (d) Conservatism
198. A search for mental balance between cognitive schemes and information from the environment is  
 (a) Equilibration (b) Disequilibrium  
 (c) Adjustment (d) Maturation



199. Basic structure or framework that exists in a person's mind to organize and interpret information is  
 (a) Assimilation (b) Accomodation  
 (c) ☒ Schema (d) Equilibration
200. The ability to use symbols to represent actions or objects is  
 (a) Seriation (b) Centration  
 (c) ☒ Semiotic function (d) Geocentricism
201. Arranging objects in sequence according to one aspect is  
 (a) ☒ Seriation (b) Centration  
 (c) Animism (d) Egocentricism
202. Focusing on only one characteristic is  
 (a) Seriation (b) Animism  
 (c) ☒ Centration (d) Assimilation
203. The ability to logically combine relations to understand certain conclusions is  
 (a) Seriation (b) ☒ Transitivity  
 (c) Centration (d) Classification
204. Phase at which a child can master a task if given appropriate help and support is  
 (a) Action zone  
 (b) ☒ Zone of proximal development  
 (c) Zone of maturation  
 (d) Active zone
205. A sense of concern for future generations is  
 (a) ☒ Generativity (b) identity  
 (c) Integrity (d) Industry

206. The complex answer to the question "who am I?" is  
 (a) Industry (b) Integrity  
 (c) ☒ Identity (d) Initiative
207. Eagerness to engage in productive work is  
 (a) ☒ Industry (b) Integrity  
 (c) Identity (d) Initiative
208. Willingness to begin new activities and explore new directions is  
 (a) Industry (b) Generativity  
 (c) Identity (d) ☒ Initiative
209. Sense of self acceptance and fulfillment is  
 (a) Generativity (b) Identity  
 (c) ☒ Integrity (d) Industry
210. A technique that involves changing the level of support for learning is  
 (a) Zone of maturation  
 (b) Zone of proximal development  
 (c) Action zone  
 (d) ☒ Scaffolding
211. The value that one places on one's characteristics, abilities or behaviours is  
 (a) ☒ Self esteem (b) Self actualization  
 (c) Self determination (d) Self efficacy
212. Learning in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a meaningful stimulus and acquires the capacity to elicit a similar response is  
 (a) ☒ Classical conditioning (b) Operant conditioning  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b



213. Learning in which the consequences of behaviour produce changes in the probability that the behaviour will occur is  
 (a) Classical conditioning (b) ☒ Operant Conditioning  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b
214. Memory that holds the information from the world in its original form for only an instant is  
 (a) Working memory (b) Long term memory  
 (c) Short term memory (d) ☒ Sensory memory
215. Memory in which information is retained as long as 30 seconds is  
 (a) Working memory (b) Sensory memory  
 (c) ☒ Short term memory (d) Long term memory
216. Memory that holds lot of information in a relatively permanent fashion is  
 (a) Working memory (b) ☒ Long term memory  
 (c) Short term memory (d) Sensory memory
217. A general approach that views learning as an active mental process of acquiring, remembering and using knowledge is  
 (a) ☒ Cognitive view (b) Social cognitive view  
 (c) Behavioural view (d) Social constructivist view
218. A continuous process which never comes to an end is  
 (a) Assessment (b) Evaluation  
 (c) Instruction (d) ☒ Learning
219. Punishment is an example of  
 (a) Learning (b) Positive motivation  
 (c) Intrinsic motivation (d) ☒ Extrinsic motivation

220. Approach to motivation that emphasizes personal freedom, choice, self determination and striving for personal growth is  
 (a) ☒ Humanistic (b) Cognitive  
 (c) Social (d) Social cognitive
221. Motivation associated with activities that are their own reward is:  
 (a) ☒ Intrinsic motivation (b) Extrinsic motivation  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b
222. Area of classroom where the greatest amount of interaction takes place is:  
 (a) Content area  
 (b) Passive area  
 (c) Zone of proximal development  
 (d) ☒ Action zone
223. Approach of psychology that focuses on the analysis of components of consciousness is:  
 (a) ☒ Structuralism (b) Functionalism  
 (c) Behaviourism (d) Psychoanalysis
224. According to William James, understanding the activities of mind for adjustment to the environment is important rather than the composition:  
 (a) Structuralism (b) ☒ Functionalism  
 (c) Behaviourism (d) Psychoanalysis
225. School of thought that focuses its attention totally on observable and measurable aspects is:  
 (a) Structuralism  
 (b) Functionalism  
 (c) ☒ Behaviourism  
 (d) Transpersonal Psychology



226. An individual perceives the things as a whole and not as a mere collection of its constituents:  
 (a) Gestalt Psychology (b) Transpersonal Psychology  
 (c) Psychoanalysis (d) Cognitive Psychology
227. Human behaviour includes conscious, sub-conscious and unconscious by school of thought called as:  
 (a) Gestalt Psychology (b) Transpersonal Psychology  
 (c) Psychoanalysis (d) Cognitive Psychology
228. What we think and how we feel in our altered states of awareness is the subject area of:  
 (a) Humanistic Psychology  
 (b) Transpersonal Psychology  
 (c) Gestalt Psychology  
 (d) Cognitive Psychology
229. Bronfenbrenner's theory consist of environmental systems:  
 (a) 3 (b) 4  
 (c) 5 (d) 6
230. A setting in which the individual spends considerable time is:  
 (a) Microsystem (b) Mesosystem  
 (c) Exosystem (d) Macrosystem
231. Bronfenbrenner's theory emphasizes:  
 (a) Micro dimensions of environment in which child lives  
 (b) Macro dimensions of environment in which child lives  
 (c) Both a and b  
 (d) None of a and b
232. McDougall, maintained that all human behaviour could be explained in terms of some:  
 (a) Instinct (b) Punishment  
 (c) Reward (d) Incentive

233. Main instinct picked up by Freud to account for all human behaviours in his psychoanalytical theory of motivation is:  
 (a) Life instinct (b) Death instinct  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b
234. Human beings are motive primarily by social urges and therefore human motivation can be explained only in term of a single drive or motive known as security motive:  
 (a) Hull's Drive Reduction Theory  
 (b) McDougall's Theory of Instinct  
 (c) Freud Psychoanalytical Theory  
 (d) Adler's Theory
235. Clark Hull, through his drive reduction theory emphasized that in the form of stimulation gives birth to a drive or motive which in turn produces motivation:  
 (a) Need (b) Environment  
 (c) Incentives (d) Reward
236. A form of communication based on a system of symbols is:  
 (a) Rule (b) Image  
 (c) Language (d) Phonology
237. The sound system of the language, including the sounds that are used and how they may be combined is:  
 (a) Language (b) Phonology  
 (c) Morphology (d) Syntax
238. The unit of meaning involved in word formation is:  
 (a) Semantics (b) Pragmatics  
 (c) Phonology (d) Morphology



239. The way words are combined to form acceptable phrases and sentences:  
 (a) ☒ Syntax (b) Semantics  
 (c) Pragmatics (d) Morphology
240. Semantic refers to the:  
 (a) ☒ Meaning of words (b) Combination of words  
 (c) Units of meaning (d) Use of language
241. The characteristics of language development at the age of 2 years:  
 (a) Vocabulary rapidly increases  
 (b) Use of past tense  
 (c) Use of some prepositions  
 (d) ☒ a, b and c
242. The roles of training and experiences for shaping and modeling of behaviour is emphasized in:  
 (a) Cognitive approach (b) ☒ Behaviorist approach  
 (c) Humanistic approach (d) Social learning approach
243. Gestalt is a German word which means:  
 (a) Whole (b) Configuration  
 (c) Total pattern (d) ☒ a, b and c
244. Bandura's social learning theory emphasized that most of what we learn is acquired through:  
 (a) Observing (b) Experimenting  
 (c) Imitating (d) ☒ a and c
245. Learning in which students construct on understanding on their own is:  
 (a) Social learning (b) ☒ Discovery learning  
 (c) Insight learning (d) Emotional learning

246. For which of the following is Wilhelm Wundt primarily known:  
 (a) ☒ The establishment of the first formal laboratory for research in psychology  
 (b) The distinction between mind and body as two separate entities  
 (c) The discovery of how signals are conducted along nerves in the body  
 (d) The development of the first formal program for training in psychotherapy
247. G. Stanley Hall is noteworthy in the history of psychology because he:  
 (a) Established the first American research laboratory in Psychology.  
 (b) Launched America's first psychological journal.  
 (c) Was the driving force behind the establishment of the American Psychological Association  
 (d) ☒ Did all of the above
248. Which of the following approaches might William James criticize for examining a movie frame by frame instead of seeing the motion in the motion picture?"  
 (a) ☒ Structuralism (b) Functionalism  
 (c) Dualism (d) Humanism
249. Fred, a tennis coach, insists that he can make any reasonably healthy individual into an internationally competitive tennis player. Fred is echoing the thoughts of:  
 (a) Sigmund Freud (b) ☒ John B. Watson  
 (c) Abraham Maslow (d) William James
250. Which of the following approaches might suggest that forgetting to pick his mother up at the airport was Henry's unconscious way of saying that he did not welcome her visit?  
 (a) ☒ Psychoanalytic (b) Behavioral  
 (c) Humanistic (d) Cognitive



251. Which of the following is a statement with which Skinner's followers would agree:
- (a) Most behavior is controlled by unconscious forces
  - (b) The goal of behavior is self-actualization
  - (c) Nature is more influential than nurture
  - ☒ (d) Free will is an illusion
252. Which of the following approaches has the most optimistic view of human nature?
- ☒ (a) Humanism
  - (b) Behaviorism
  - (c) Psychoanalysis
  - (d) Structuralism
253. The tendency to view one's own group as superior to others and as the standard for judging the worth of foreign ways is known as:
- (a) Behaviorism
  - ☒ (b) Ethnocentrism
  - (c) Humanism
  - (d) Functionalism
254. The study of the endocrine system and genetic mechanisms would most likely be undertaken by a:
- (a) Clinical psychologist
  - ☒ (b) Physiological psychologist
  - (c) Social psychologist
  - (d) Educational psychologist
255. The fact the psychologists do not all agree about the nature and development of personality demonstrates:
- ☒ (a) That there are many ways of looking at the same phenomenon
  - (b) The fundamental inability may simply be incomprehensible
  - (c) The failure of psychologists to communicate with one another
  - (d) The possibility that personality may simply be incomprehensible

256. A multifactorial causation approach to behavior suggests that:
- (a) Most behaviors can be explained best by single-cause explanations
  - ☒ (b) Most behavior is governed by a complex network of interrelated factors.
  - (c) Data must be subjected to rigorous statistical analysis in order for them to make sense
  - (d) Explanations of behavior tend to build up from the simple to the complex in a hierarchical manner.
257. Psychology's answer to the question of whether we are born or made tends to be:
- (a) We are born
  - (b) We are made
  - ☒ (c) We are both born and made
  - (d) Neither
258. The reason the SQ3R method is effective is that:
- ☒ (a) It breaks a reading assignment down into manageable segments and requires understanding before you move on.
  - (b) With this method, you only have to skim the reading assignment to pick out the main points.
  - (c) It allows you to memorize and recite great quantities of material even if you don't fully understand it
  - (d) It requires you to read and reread your text over and over.
259. Critical thinking skills:
- (a) Are abstract abilities that cannot be identified
  - (b) Usually develop spontaneously through normal content
  - (c) Usually develop spontaneously without any instruction
  - ☒ (d) Need to be deliberately taught because they often do not develop by themselves with standard content instruction.



260. A neural impulse is initiated when a neuron's charge momentarily becomes less negative, or even positive. This event is called:  
 (a) An action potential (b) A resting potential  
 (c) Impulse facilitation (d) Inhibitory
261. Neurons convey information about the strength of stimuli by varying:  
 (a) The size of their action potentials  
 (b) The speed of their action potentials  
 (c) The rate at which they fire action potentials  
 (d) All of the above
262. Alterations in activity at dopamine synapses have been implicated in the development of:  
 (a) Anxiety (b) Schizophrenia  
 (c) Alzheimer's disease (d) Nicotine addiction
263. Jim just barely avoided a head-on collision on a narrow road. With heart pounding, hands shaking, and body perspiring, Jim recognizes that these are signs of the body's fight-or-flight response, which is controlled by the:  
 (a) Empathetic division of the peripheral nervous system  
 (b) Parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system  
 (c) Somatic division of the peripheral nervous system  
 (d) Sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
264. The hindbrain consist of the:  
 (a) Endocrine system and the limbic system  
 (b) Reticular formation  
 (c) Thalamus, the hypothalamus, and the cerebrum  
 (d) Cerebellum, the medulla, and the pons

265. The thalamus can be characterized as:  
 (a) A regulatory mechanism  
 (b) The consciousness switch of the brain  
 (c) A relay system  
 (d) A bridge between the two cerebral hemispheres
266. The \_\_\_\_\_ lobe is to hearing as the occipital lobe is to vision:  
 (a) Frontal (b) Temporal  
 (c) Parietal (d) Cerebellar
267. The scientist who won a Nobel prize for his work with split-brain patients is:  
 (a) Walter Cannon (b) Paul Broca  
 (c) Roger Sperry (d) James Olds
268. Sounds presented to the right ear are registered:  
 (a) Only in the right hemisphere  
 (b) Only in the left hemisphere  
 (c) More quickly in the right hemisphere  
 (d) More quickly in the left hemisphere
269. In people whose corpus callosus have not been severed, verbal stimuli are identified more quickly and more accurately:  
 (a) When sent to the right hemisphere first  
 (b) When sent to the left hemisphere first  
 (c) When presented to the left visual field  
 (d) When presented auditorally rather than visually
270. Hormones are to the endocrine system as \_\_\_\_\_ are to the nervous system:  
 (a) Nerves (b) Synapses  
 (c) Neurotransmitters (d) Action potentials



271. Jenny has brown hair and blue eyes and is 5'8" tall. What is being described is Jenny's:
- (a) Genotype
  - (b) Phenotype
  - (c) Somatotype
  - (d) Physiognomy
272. Adopted children's similarity to their biological parents is generally attributed to \_\_\_\_\_; adopted children's similarity to their adoptive parents is generally attributed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Heredity; the environment
  - (b) The environment; heredity
  - (c) The environment; the environment
  - (d) Heredity; heredity
273. A spontaneous, heritable change or error in DNA replication is called;
- (a) Genetic drift
  - (b) Gene flow
  - (c) An adaptation
  - (d) A mutation
274. For which of the following assertions is the empirical evidence strongest?
- (a) The two cerebral hemispheres are specialized to handle different types of cognitive tasks
  - (b) People have a separate stream of consciousness in each hemisphere
  - (c) Each hemisphere has its own cognitive style
  - (d) Some people are right-brained, while others are left-brained
275. After repeated pairings of a tone with meat powder, Pavlov found that a dog will salivate when the tone is presented. Salivation to the tone is a(n):
- (a) Unconditioned stimulus
  - (b) Unconditioned response
  - (c) Conditioned stimulus
  - (d) Conditioned response

276. Sam's wife always wears the same black nightgown whenever she is "in the mood" for outing. Sam becomes aroused to go out as soon as he sees his wife in the nightgown. For Sam, the nightgown is a(n):
- (a) Unconditioned stimulus
  - (b) Unconditioned response
  - (c) Conditioned stimulus
  - (d) Conditioned response
277. Watson and Rayner (1920) conditioned "Little Albert" to fear white rats by banging a hammer on a steel bar as he played with a white rat. Later, it was discovered that Albert feared not only white rats but white stuffed toys and Santa's beard as well. Albert's fear of these other objects can be attributed to:
- (a) Acquisition
  - (b) Stimulus generalization
  - (c) Stimulus discrimination
  - (d) An overactive imagination
278. The phenomenon of higher-order conditioning shows that:
- (a) Only a genuine, natural UCS can be used to establish a CR
  - (b) Auditory stimuli are easier to condition than visual stimuli
  - (c) Visual stimuli are easier to condition than auditory stimuli
  - (d) An already established CS can be used in the place of a natural UCS



279. Which of the following statements is (are) true?
- (a) Classical conditioning regulates reflexive, involuntary responses exclusively
  - (b) Operant conditioning regulates voluntary response exclusively
  - ☒ (c) The distinction between the two types of conditioning is not absolute, with both types jointly and interactively governing some aspects of behavior
  - (d) a and b
280. In a Skinner box, the dependent variable is:
- (a) The force with which the lever is pressed or the disk is pecked
  - (b) The schedule of reinforcement used
  - ☒ (c) The rate of responding
  - (d) The speed of the cumulative recorder
281. A primary reinforcer has \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcing properties; a secondary reinforcer has \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcing properties:
- ☒ (a) Biological; acquired
  - (b) Conditioned; unconditioned
  - (c) Potent; weak
  - (d) Immediate; delayed
282. The steady, rapid responding of a person playing a slot machine is an example of the pattern of responding typically generated on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
- (a) Fixed-ratio
  - ☒ (b) Variable-ratio
  - (c) Fixed-interval
  - (d) Variable-interval
283. Positive reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the rate of responding; negative reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the rate of responding:
- (a) Increases; decreases
  - (b) Decreases; increases
  - ☒ (c) Increases; increases
  - (d) Decreases; decreases

284. According to the two-process theory, a fear response is acquired due to \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning; it is maintained due to \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning:
- ☒ (a) Classical; operant
  - (b) Operant; classical
  - (c) Classical; classical
  - (d) Operant; operant
285. Breland and Breland described how animals' innate responses can distort conditioning processes, a phenomenon they called:
- (a) Avoidance learning
  - (b) Biopreconditioning
  - (c) Counterconditioning
  - ☒ (d) Instinctive drift
286. According to Rescorla, the strength of a conditioned response depends on:
- (a) The number of trials in which the CS and UCS are paired
  - (b) The number of trials in which the CS is presented alone
  - ☒ (c) The percentage of trials in which the CS and UCS are paired
  - (d) The percentage of trials in which the CS is presented alone
287. Skinner maintained that reinforcement determines the \_\_\_\_\_ of a response; Bandura maintains that reinforcement determines the \_\_\_\_\_ of a response:
- ☒ (a) Acquisition; performance
  - (b) Acquisition; acquisition
  - (c) Performance; performance
  - (d) Performance; acquisition
288. The link between physical punishment and subsequent aggressive behavior is probably best explained by:
- ☒ (a) Observational learning
  - (b) Noncontingent reinforcement
  - (c) Resistance to extinction
  - (d) The matching law



289. The second step in a self-modification program is to:
- Specify the target behavior
  - Design your program
  - ☒ Gather baseline data
  - Set up a behavioral contact
290. Getting information into memory is called \_\_\_\_\_; getting information out of memory is called:
- Storage; retrieval
  - Encoding; storage
  - ☒ Encoding; retrieval
  - Storage; encoding
291. The word *big* is flashed on a screen. A mental picture of the word *big* represents a \_\_\_\_\_ code; the definition "large is size" represents a \_\_\_\_\_ code; "sounds like pig" represents a \_\_\_\_\_ code:
- Structural; phonemic; semantic
  - Phonemic; semantic; structural
  - Structural; semantic; phonemic
  - ☒ Phonemic; structural; semantic
292. According to Miller, the capacity of short-term memory is:
- About 50,000 words
  - Unlimited
  - About 25 stimuli
  - ☒ About 7 "chunks" of information
293. Which statement best represents current evidence on the durability of long-term storage?
- All forgetting involves breakdowns in retrieval
  - LTM is like a barrel of marbles in which none of the marbles ever leak out
  - ☒ There is no convincing evidence that all one's memories are stored away permanently
  - All long-term memories gradually decay at a constant rate

294. An organized cluster of knowledge about a particular object or sequence of events is called as:
- Semantic network
  - Conceptual hierarchy
  - ☒ Schema
  - Retrieval cue
295. The 2-year-old child who refers to every four-legged animal as "doggie" is making which of the following errors?
- Underextension
  - ☒ Overextension
  - Overregularization
  - Underregularization
296. Research suggests that bilingualism has a negative effect on:
- Language development
  - Cognitive development
  - Metalinguistic awareness
  - ☒ None of the above
297. Based on the work with Kanzi, which statement best summarized the current status of the research on whether chimps can learn language?
- Chimps can acquire the use of symbols but cannot combine them into sentences or learn rules of language
  - Chimps are as well suited for learning and using language as humans
  - Chimps are incapable even of learning the symbols of a language
  - ☒ Chimps can learn some genuine language skills, including the use of rules, but the linguistic capacities of humans are far superior
298. Chomsky proposed that children learn a language:
- ☒ Because they possess an innate language acquisition device
  - Through imitation, reinforcement, and shaping
  - As the quality of their thought improves with age
  - Because they need to in order to get their increasingly complex needs met



299. The linguistic relatively hypothesis is the notion that:
- (a) One's language determines the nature of one's thought
  - (b) One's thought determines the nature of one's language
  - (c) Language and thought are separate and independent processes
  - (d) Language and thought interact, with each influencing the other
300. Which of the following does not belong with the others?
- (a) Aptitude tests
  - (b) Intelligence tests
  - (c) Personality tests
  - (d) Achievement tests
301. If you score at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile on a standardized test, you mean that:
- (a) 75% of those who took the test scored better than you did
  - (b) 25% of those who took the test scored less than you did
  - (c) 75% of those who took the test scored the same less than you did
  - (d) You answered 75% of the questions correctly
302. If a test has good test-retest reliability:
- (a) There is a strong correlation between items on the test
  - (b) It accurately measures what it says it measures
  - (c) It can be used to predict future performance
  - (d) The test yields similar scores if taken at two different times

303. Which of the following is a true statement regarding Francis Galton?
- (a) He took the position that intelligence is largely determined by heredity
  - (b) He advocated the development of special programs to tap the intellectual potential of the culturally disadvantaged
  - (c) He developed tests that identified those children who were unable to profit from a normal education
  - (d) He took the position that intelligence is more a matter of environment than heredity
304. On most modern IQ tests, a score of 115 would be:
- (a) About normal
  - (b) About 15% higher than the average of one's age mates
  - (c) An indication of genius
  - (d) One standard deviation above the mean
305. IQ tests have proven to be good predictors of:
- (a) Social intelligence
  - (b) Practical problem-solving intelligence
  - (c) School performance
  - (d) All of the above
306. Mr. and Mrs. Proudparent are beaming because their son, little Newton, has been selected for a gifted children program at school. They think Newton is a genius. What sort of advice do they need to hear?
- (a) Youngsters with a 130-140 IQ tend to be very maladjusted
  - (b) Most gifted children do not go on to make genius-level, major contribution to society that earn them eminence
  - (c) They should prepare to be famous, based on their parentage of Newton
  - (d) They should be warned that gifted children often have deficits in fluid intelligence



307. Which of the following is a true statement about mental retardation?
- (a) Most retarded people are unable to live normal lives due to their mental deficiencies
  - (b) With special tutoring, a mentally retarded person can attain average intelligence
  - ☒ (c) The majority of mentally retarded people are mildly retarded
  - (d) Diagnoses of mental retardation are based exclusively on IQ scores
308. Most school consider children who \_\_\_\_\_ to be gifted:
- (a) Have IQ scores above 115
  - ☒ (b) Score in the upper 2%-3% of the IQ distribution
  - (c) Have parents in professional careers
  - (d) Demonstrate high levels of leadership and creativity
309. In which of the following cases would you expect to find the greatest similarity in IQ?
- (a) Between fraternal twins
  - ☒ (b) Between non-twin siblings
  - (c) Between identical twins
  - (d) Between parent and child
310. Evidence indicating that upbringing affects one's mental ability is provided by which of the following findings?
- (a) That identical twins are more similar in IQ than fraternal twins
  - (b) That there is more than a chance similarity between adopted children and their biological parents
  - ☒ (c) That siblings reared together are more similar in IQ than siblings reared apart
  - (d) That identical twins reared apart are more similar in IQ than siblings together

311. When you try to narrow down a list of alternatives to arrive at a single correct answer, you engaged in:
- ☒ (a) Convergent thinking
  - (b) Creativity
  - (c) Divergent thinking
  - (d) Insight
312. The stage of prenatal development during which the developing organism is most vulnerable to injury is the:
- (a) Zygotic stage
  - (b) Fetal stage
  - (c) Germinal stage
  - ☒ (d) Embryonic stage
313. The cephalocaudal trend in the motor development of children can be described simply as a:
- ☒ (a) Head-to-foot direction
  - (b) Center-outward direction
  - (c) Foot-to-head direction
  - (d) Body-appendages direction
314. Developmental norms:
- (a) Can be used to make extremely precise predictions about the age at which an individual child will reach various developmental milestones
  - (b) Indicate the maximum age at which a child can reach a particular developmental milestone and still be considered "normal"
  - ☒ (c) Indicate the average age at which individuals reach various developmental milestones
  - (d) Involve both a and b
315. When the development of the same subjects is studied over a period of time, the study is called a:
- (a) Cross-sectional study
  - (b) Longitudinal study
  - ☒ (c) Life history study
  - (d) Sequential study



316. The quality of infant-caregiver attachment depend:
- (a) On the quality of bonding in the first few hours of life
  - (b) Exclusively on the infant's temperament
  - ☒ (c) On the interaction between the infant's temperament and the caregiver's responsiveness
  - (d) On how stranger anxiety is handled
317. During the second year of life, toddlers begin to take some personal responsibility for feeding, dressing, and bathing themselves in an attempt to establish what Erikson calls a sense of:
- (a) Superiority
  - (b) Generativity
  - (c) Industry
  - ☒ (d) Autonomy
318. Five-year-old David watches as you pour water from a short, wide glass into a tall, narrow one. He says there is now more water than before. This response demonstrates that:
- (a) David understand the concept of conservation
  - ☒ (b) David does not understand the concept of conservation
  - (c) David's cognitive development is "behind" for his age
  - (d) b and c
319. Which of the following is not one of the criticisms of Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
- (a) Piaget may have underestimated the cognitive skills of children in some areas
  - (b) Piaget may have underestimated the influence of cultural factors on cognitive development
  - (c) The theory does not clearly address the issue of individual differences in development
  - ☒ (d) Evidence for the theory is based on children's answer to questions

320. If a child's primary reason for not drawing pictures on the living room wall with crayons is to avoid the punishment that would inevitably follow this behavior, she would be said to be at which level of moral development?
- (a) Conventional
  - (b) Preconventional
  - ☒ (c) Postconventional
  - (d) Unconventional
321. The Featured Study on the effects of early family relations on sexual maturation found:
- (a) No association between early family stress and the timing of puberty
  - (b) That early family stress was strongly associated with earlier sexual maturation in females
  - ☒ (c) The early family stress was moderately associated with earlier sexual maturation in females
  - (d) No support for the evolutionary hypothesis posited by Belsky
322. Girls who mature \_\_\_\_\_ and boys who mature \_\_\_\_\_ seem to have a greater risk for psychological problems and social difficulties:
- (a) Early; early
  - ☒ (b) Late; early
  - (c) Early; late
  - (d) Late; late
323. Sixteen-year-old Foster wants to spend a few years experimenting with different lifestyles and careers before he settles on who and what he wants to be. Foster is in the adolescent phase called:
- ☒ (a) Moratorium
  - (b) Identity achievement
  - (c) Foreclosure
  - (d) Identity diffusion



324. Which of the following is now a way in which men's and women's career development differ?
- (a) For women, there is not a clear path leading to success
  - (b) Women are more likely to experience career interruptions
  - (c) Many women subordinate their career goals to their husbands
  - ☒ (d) Because they typically occupy subordinate positions, women are more likely than men to have mentors
325. Males have been found to differ slightly from females in three well-documented areas of mental abilities. Which of the following is not one of these?
- (a) Verbal ability
  - ☒ (b) Intelligence
  - (c) Mathematical ability
  - (d) Visual-spatial abilities
326. Freud believed that most personality disturbances are due to:
- (a) The failure of parents to reinforce healthy behavior
  - (b) A poor self-concept resulting from excessive parental demands
  - ☒ (c) Unconscious and unresolved sexual conflicts rooted in childhood experience
  - (d) The exposure of children to unhealthy role models
327. According to Alfred Adler, the prime motivating force in a person's life is:
- (a) Physical gratification
  - (b) Existential anxiety
  - ☒ (c) Striving for superiority
  - (d) The need for power
328. Which of the following learning mechanisms does B.F. Skinner see as being the major means by which behavior is learned?
- (a) Classical conditioning
  - ☒ (b) Operant conditioning
  - (c) Observational learning
  - (d) Insight learning

329. Always having been a good student, Irving is confident that he will do well in his psychology course. According to Bandura's social learning theory, Irving would be said to have:
- ☒ (a) Strong feelings of self-efficacy
  - (b) A sense of superiority
  - (c) Strong feelings of self-esteem
  - (d) Strong defense mechanisms
330. Which of the following approaches to personality is least deterministic?
- ☒ (a) The humanistic approach
  - (b) The psychoanalytic approach
  - (c) Skinner's approach
  - (d) The behavioral approach
331. Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe fosters a congruent self-concept?
- (a) Conditional love
  - (b) Appropriate role models
  - (c) Immediate-need gratification
  - ☒ (d) Unconditional love
332. The strongest support for the theory that personality is heavily influenced by genetics is provided by strong personality similarity between:
- (a) Identical twins reared together
  - ☒ (b) Identical twins reared apart
  - (c) Fraternal twins reared together
  - (d) Nontwins reared together
333. Main purpose of guidance is:
- (a) To make student dependent on guidance
  - ☒ (b) To develop the power of self guidance
  - (c) To guide maladjusted pupils only
  - (d) To guide the counselor



334. Guidance helps the:
- (a) Pupil adjustment and development
  - (b) Selection of vocation
  - (c) Reducing dropout
  - (d) Reducing misbehaviour
335. Guidance should be emphasized because it:
- (a) Gives job to pupils
  - (b) Places pupil in college
  - (c) Gives employment to teacher
  - (d) Helps pupils to help himself
336. In guidance, the role of teacher is as:
- (a) A judge
  - (b) A moralist
  - (c) A helper
  - (d) A mirror
337. The major responsibility of counselor is:
- (a) Help students solve their problems
  - (b) Solve student problems
  - (c) Helping teachers in test development
  - (d) Helping the principal in running school
338. The first duty of the counselor is:
- (a) To explain rules
  - (b) To check pupil discipline
  - (c) To review test data
  - (d) To establish rapport
339. Selecting appropriate course of study is a function of:
- (a) Career counseling
  - (b) Social counseling
  - (c) Personal counseling
  - (d) Educational counseling

340. The key for successful counseling is:
- (a) Establishing an effective relationship of counselor with counsellee
  - (b) Establishing an effective relationship of counselor with parent of counsellee
  - (c) Establishing an effective relationship of counselor with friend of counsellee
  - (d) Establishing an effective relationship of counselor with class fellows of counsellee
341. The primary purpose of guidance is:
- (a) To forestall the occurrence of all conflicts
  - (b) To help the child resolve some of his conflicts
  - (c) To resolve the conflicts the child may have
  - (d) To adjust the severity of the conflicts the child has to face to a level from which he can profit
342. In counseling a student, a counselor should make it a point:
- (a) To establish and maintain rapport
  - (b) To give the student a psychological interpretation of his feelings as he goes along
  - (c) To remain as impersonal as possible so that the counsellee will recognize his responsibility for solving his own problem.
  - (d) To take the initiative in order to have the interview explore fruitful avenues for counsellee improvement
343. The cumulative record includes:
- (a) Achievement test
  - (b) Educational progress report
  - (c) Educational and vocational interests
  - (d) All of the above



344. The main purpose of guidance is to:
- (a) Make pupils more dependent on guidance
  - (b) Develop the power of self-guidance
  - (c) Limit guidance service to the maladjusted
  - (d) Separate guidance from the educational program
345. The major responsibility of the counselor in the modern high school is to:
- (a) Help students solve their problems
  - (b) Help the principal run the school
  - (c) Solve the student's many problems
  - (d) Guide teachers in their in-service training

## KEY MCQ's

1.	c	2.	d	3.	c	4.	d	5.	a
6.	a	7.	b	8.	a	9.	a	10.	c
11.	b	12.	a	13.	a	14.	b	15.	c
16.	d	17.	a	18.	b	19.	c	20.	c
21.	c	22.	b	23.	b	24.	a	25.	b
26.	c	27.	d	28.	a	29.	b	30.	c
31.	d	32.	d	33.	a	34.	b	35.	a
36.	b	37.	b	38.	c	39.	a	40.	b
41.	d	42.	d	43.	b	44.	b	45.	c
46.	b	47.	a	48.	d	49.	c	50.	a
51.	c	52.	d	53.	d	54.	b	55.	a
56.	a	57.	b	58.	c	59.	d	60.	d
61.	c	62.	b	63.	c	64.	d	65.	b
66.	a	67.	b	68.	c	69.	d	70.	b
71.	b	72.	a	73.	b	74.	d	75.	c
76.	d	77.	c	78.	c	79.	a	80.	d

81.	a	82.	d	83.	c	84.	a	85.	b
86.	c	87.	c	88.	a	89.	c	90.	b
91.	b	92.	a	93.	b	94.	b	95.	b
96.	c	97.	c	98.	a	99.	c	100.	c
101.	a	102.	b	103.	b	104.	d	105.	d
106.	a	107.	b	108.	d	109.	c	110.	d
111.	c	112.	c	113.	d	114.	d	115.	d
116.	d	117.	c	118.	d	119.	a	120.	d
121.	b	122.	c	123.	d	124.	c	125.	b
126.	b	127.	c	128.	c	129.	d	130.	c
131.	b	132.	a	133.	c	134.	c	135.	b
136.	d	137.	a	138.	d	139.	b	140.	c
141.	d	142.	c	143.	a	144.	b	145.	c
146.	b	147.	c	148.	c	149.	c	150.	c
151.	c	152.	d	153.	a	154.	b	155.	c
156.	a	157.	b	158.	d	159.	a	160.	b
161.	b	162.	d	163.	c	164.	b	165.	c
166.	c	167.	c	168.	b	169.	d	170.	c
171.	c	172.	a	173.	b	174.	b	175.	d
176.	b	177.	c	178.	d	179.	b	180.	d
181.	d	182.	b	183.	b	184.	c	185.	a
186.	b	187.	c	188.	d	189.	b	190.	a
191.	d	192.	c	193.	c	194.	b	195.	a
196.	b	197.	a	198.	a	199.	c	200.	c
201.	a	202.	c	203.	b	204.	b	205.	a
206.	c	207.	a	208.	d	209.	c	210.	d
211.	a	212.	a	213.	b	214.	d	215.	c
216.	b	217.	a	218.	d	219.	d	220.	a



221	a	222	d	223	a	224	b	225	c
226	a	227	c	228	b	229	c	230	a
231	c	232	a	233	c	234	d	235	a
236	c	237	b	238	d	239	a	240	a
241	d	242	b	243	d	244	d	245	b
246	a	247	d	248	a	249	b	250	a
251	d	252	a	253	b	254	b	255	a
256	b	257	c	258	a	259	d	260	a
261	c	262	b	263	d	264	d	265	c
266	b	267	c	268	d	269	b	270	c
271	b	272	a	273	d	274	a	275	d
276	c	277	b	278	d	279	c	280	c
281	a	282	b	283	c	284	a	285	d
286	c	287	a	288	a	289	c	290	c
291	d	292	d	293	c	294	c	295	b
296	d	297	d	298	a	299	a	300	b
301	c	302	d	303	a	304	d	305	c
306	b	307	c	308	b	309	b	310	c
311	a	312	d	313	a	314	c	315	c
316	c	317	d	318	b	319	d	320	c
321	c	322	b	323	a	324	d	325	c
326	c	327	c	328	b	329	a	330	a
331	d	332	b	333	b	334	a	335	d
336	c	337	a	338	d	339	d	340	a
341	d	342	a	343	d	344	b	345	a

## PAPER – III

# HISTORY OF EDUCATION





## SEC MCQs)

1. Who conveyed his educational philosophy in his famous novel, Emile:
  - (a) Locke
  - (b) Rousseau
  - (c) Pestalozzi
  - (d) Frobel
2. Who developed object lesson emphasizing sensory learning:
  - (a) Locke
  - (b) Rousseau
  - (c) Pestalozzi
  - (d) Frobel
3. Permissive environment of Frobel's Kindergarten included:
  - (a) Gifts
  - (b) Occupations
  - (c) Songs
  - (d) All a, b, c
4. Educational Philosophy of Frobel emphasized:
  - (a) Idealism
  - (b) Nationalism
  - (c) Child freedom
  - (d) All a, b, c
5. How many levels, Dewey's curriculum consisted of:
  - (a) 3
  - (b) 5
  - (c) 7
  - (d) 9
6. Who believed that child must be freed from society's imprisoning institutions:
  - (a) Locke
  - (b) Rousseau
  - (c) Pestalozzi
  - (d) Frobel

7. Who developed pragmatic philosophy and applied it to education:
  - (a) Montessori
  - (b) Dewey
  - (c) Frobel
  - (d) Rousseau
8. Educators who relate schooling to social purposes are often following the idea of:
  - (a) Montessori
  - (b) Dewey
  - (c) Frobel
  - (d) Rousseau
9. How many developmental stages Rousseau identified:
  - (a) 2
  - (b) 4
  - (c) 5
  - (d) 7
10. Maria Montessori was awarded the degree of doctor of:
  - (a) Medicine
  - (b) Education
  - (c) Literature
  - (d) Science
11. How many types of activity and experience Montessori curriculum included:
  - (a) 2
  - (b) 3
  - (c) 4
  - (d) 5
12. Old Athenian education differed from the Spartan mainly in terms of:
  - (a) Compulsory military training
  - (b) Inclusion of physical education
  - (c) Participation in civic activities
  - (d) Extent of the intellectual element
13. Spartan education had little or nothing in common with early Athenian education except the:
  - (a) Simplicity of its educational aim
  - (b) Emphasis upon military training
  - (c) Stress upon beauty and grace
  - (d) Neglect of intellectual training



Qualify M.Ed/M.A. (Edu.)

Which one of the following does not belong with the group?

- (a) Philanthropinum
- (b) Didasealeum
- (c) Palaestra
- (d) Ephebos

In early Athenian education the "paidagogos" was a:

- (a) Foreigner
- (b) Slave
- (c) Teacher
- (d) Writer

Which was not taught in the "didasealeum"?

- (a) Gymnastic exercises
- (b) Music
- (c) Reading and writing
- (d) Arithmetic

By quadrivium is meant:

- (a) Geometry, astronomy, rhetoric and dialectic
- (b) Rhetoric, grammar, dialectic and music
- (c) Grammar, geometry, music and rhetoric
- (d) Arithmetic, music, astronomy and geometry

The Socratic method refers to the method of:

- (a) Deducing truths from revealed knowledge
- (b) Employing objects in teaching vocabulary
- (c) Developing concepts through questioning
- (d) Teaching pupils to use their senses

Plato's philosophy stressed education as:

- (a) The function of religious bodies
- (b) a means of preserving the state
- (c) The development of individual differences
- (d) A necessity for classless societies

In his educational theories, Aristotle felt that:

- (a) Education should be private and vary with individuals
- (b) Education should be private and be the same for all
- (c) The aim in education is to train people to reason
- (d) Education should have a vocational purpose

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21. Aristotle's educational plan differed from that of Plato in respect to provision for:

- (a) Rigid state control of education
- (b) A life of study and contemplation
- (c) Making virtue a goal of education
- (d) Making the home a real training center

22. The major contribution of the ancient Greeks to modern education was their:

- (a) Emphasis upon the development of individual personality
- (b) Subordination of the individual to the welfare of the state
- (c) Stress upon physical fitness
- (d) High moral and religious standards

23. In judging Rousseau's naturalism, one must remember that it is based upon the idea that:

- (a) The child at birth is by nature good
- (b) Rousseau was opposed to social organization
- (c) Education is primarily a negative process
- (d) Answers a and c only

24. The educational program set forth by Rousseau:

- (a) Was directed toward the upper classes only
- (b) Was primarily liberal rather than specialized
- (c) Excluded moral, religious, and health education
- (d) Answers a and b only

25. Prominence in Rousseau's plan of education was given to:

- (a) The part played by books
- (b) The role played by women
- (c) Ritualistic forms and religious ceremonies
- (d) Physical activities and sense discrimination



26. Which of the following is true concerning the methodology of Rousseau's educational system?
- (a) Discipline was left to the natural punishment of suffering for one's acts
  - (b) All instruction involved a study of the child's abilities and interests
  - (c) Education was to be an unfoldment of what is within
  - ☒ (d) All of the above answers are correct
27. Rousseau's major contribution to modern education was the:
- (a) Kindergarten
  - (b) Philanthropinum
  - (c) Use of objects in teaching
  - ☒ (d) Philosophy of naturalism
28. Rousseau's influence upon education is visible in the:
- (a) Educational philosophy of classical realism
  - (b) Attention given to languages in the curriculum
  - ☒ (c) Concept of permissiveness in education
  - (d) Model schools he set up in France
29. Which of the following was not an influence of Rousseau upon education?
- ☒ (a) The theory that man becomes good by being shielded from evil
  - (b) Feelings – emotions – are an important and active ingredient in learning
  - (c) Belief in allowing the child freedom to grow and make mistakes
  - (d) Sense and social experiences must be integrated with maturation

30. Among the influences of Pestalozzi and Herbart upon education should be listed the:
- ☒ (a) Normal school as an agency for training teachers
  - (b) Interjection of religion into the curriculum
  - (c) Substitution of child-centered for subject-centered
  - (d) Teaching of subject-matter through memoriter learning
31. One of the pioneers in elementary education reform was:
- (a) Benjamin Franklin
  - (b) DeWitt Clinton
  - (c) Horace Mann
  - ☒ (d) Johann Pestalozzi
32. In his educational system, Pestalozzi:
- (a) Stressed the teaching of history and literature
  - (b) Neglected teacher preparation
  - ☒ (c) Aimed to regenerate society through educating the masses
  - (d) Felt that education of the child should start with concepts
33. The main contribution of Pestalozzi to education was the:
- (a) Five formal steps in teaching
  - (b) Concept of universal public school education
  - ☒ (c) Application to education of modified naturalism
  - (d) Placing of education in the hands of the church
34. From Herbart, Dewey is said to have taken his:
- ☒ (a) Theory of interest
  - (b) Theory of recapitulation
  - (c) Theory of the apperceptive mass
  - (d) Theory of learning by doing



35. The first kindergarten was started by:  
 (a) Friedrich Froebel (b) Benjamin Franklin  
 (c) Johann Pestalozzi (d) DeWitt Clinton
36. Froebel is given credit for the idea of:  
 (a) The junior college (b) The junior high school  
 (c) The kindergarten (d) The evening school
37. Of Froebel's idealism it can be said truthfully that:  
 (a) Froebel denied that education is a process of unfoldment  
 (b) Froebel disagreed with Hegel's idea that education is self-realisation  
 (c) Froebel urged that learning unite knowing, feeling and doing  
 (d) Froebel agreed with Rousseau that the value of play is physical only
38. Term ideology mean:  
 (a) Science of ideas  
 (b) Contractive & based view of the dominant  
 (c) The ideas of the ruling group  
 (d) All of above
39. The Muslim of the India demanded Pakistan to introduce:  
 (a) Sealer ideology (b) Capitalistic ideology  
 (c) Islamic Ideology (d) Socialistic Ideology
40. What is the basis of Islamic Civilization?  
 (a) Kalima (b) Culture  
 (c) Economic resources (d) Values
41. What is the source of Islamic Civilization?  
 (a) Arab Traditions (b) Muslim rulers  
 (c) The Holy Quran (d) Unity

42. What was the result of the fear of the militant and intolerant Hindus majority in India?  
 (a) Hindus become a reality  
 (b) Muslims become a reality  
 (c) Sikhs become a reality  
 (d) Parsees become a reality
43. What is the meaning of the word Nation?  
 (a) Birth of race (b) Relation  
 (c) Association (d) Connection
44. What is the corner stone of Islamic Nation?  
 (a) Intellectual liberation (b) Spiritual liberation  
 (c) The Kalima (d) Zakat
45. The Ideology of education takes it roots from:  
 (a) Faith and philosophy of life  
 (b) Knowledge and reality of life  
 (c) Discipline and sociology of life  
 (d) Unity and anthropology
46. The Character Building and Action in Islam is based upon:  
 (a) Ethics (b) Discipline  
 (c) Unity (d) Faith
47. Islam has given a balanced model of perfection which is in conformity to:  
 (a) Ability (b) Wisdom  
 (c) Insight (d) Intellect
48. Islamic art was the combination of:  
 (a) Roman Art (b) Greek Art  
 (c) Egypt Art (d) All of these



49. Literal meaning of "Zakat" is:  
 (a) To Decorate (b) To Grow  
 (c) To Irrigate (d) To Cut
50. Maluana Shibli became Principal of:  
 (a) Aligarh College (b) Nadvatul Ulama  
 (c) Darul Uloom Deoband (d) Jamia Millia Islamia
51. Scientific society was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in:  
 (a) 1863 (b) 1867  
 (c) 1868 (d) 1869
52. National Education Commission was held in:  
 (a) 1947 (b) 1950  
 (c) 1955 (d) 1959
53. India's earliest contacts with Islam were through:  
 (a) Arab invaders in Sindh  
 (b) Turkish invaders in the eleventh – twelfth centuries  
 (c) Arab merchants on the Malabar Coast  
 (d) Contacts of Indian Merchants with Arabs
54. The educational meeting of 1947 is called:  
 (a) Commission (b) Conference  
 (c) Policy (d) Agenda
55. The mosques were declared the educational center for the first time in:  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972  
 (c) 1979 (d) 1998
56. Fee education was announced for the first time in the policy:  
 (a) 1972 (b) 1978  
 (c) 1992 (d) 1998

57. "To seek knowledge is the fundamental right of every individual" is said by:  
 (a) Imam Ghazali  
 (b) Ibne Khaldun  
 (c) Sir Sayyad Ahmed Khan  
 (d) Allama Shibli Nomani
58. During who's Period, Masjid-e-Nabvi was first rebuilt?  
 (a) Hazrat Umer Bin Khatab  
 (b) Walid Bin Abdul Malik  
 (c) Suleman Bin Abdul Malik  
 (d) Hazrat Umer Bin Abdul Aziz
59. Who was the founder of Nudvat-ul-Ulema?  
 (a) Molvi Abdul Haq  
 (b) Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar  
 (c) Shibli Nomani  
 (d) Moulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi
60. When Lord Macaulay's report presented in sub-continent during British rule?  
 (a) 1813 (b) 1835  
 (c) 1837 (d) 1855
61. Who inaugurated the Commission on National Education on January 5, 1979?  
 (a) General Muhammad Ayub Khan  
 (b) General Yahya Khan  
 (c) General Zia-ul-Haq  
 (d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
62. The great Muslims scholar Ibn-i-Khaldura is famous for his work in:  
 (a) Science (b) Language  
 (c) History (d) Philosophy



63. Mosque has a strong contribution on spread of:  
 (a) Pre-school education  
 (b) Primary school education  
 (c) Secondary school education  
 (d) Adult education
64. In sub continent during Muslim rule the Muslims gave importance to learn:  
 (a) Arabic & Persian (b) Arabic & Urdu  
 (c) Persian & Urdu (d) Hindi & Urdu
65. Pakistani's first educational conference was held on:  
 (a) 1947 (b) 1948  
 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
66. Schools maintained by the local people in the public school premises are termed as:  
 (a) Private schools (b) Community schools  
 (c) Aided schools (d) Comprehensive
67. The availability of one textbook for one particular class on a particular subject create a major problem:  
 (a) Availability of poor content  
 (b) More price of textbook  
 (c) Compell the students to depend on sole source of information on the syllabus  
 (d) Shortage of textbook
68. The burden of responsibility to develop curriculum for schools rest on:  
 (a) Provincial textbook board  
 (b) Provincial board of intermediate and secondary education  
 (c) Federal board of intermediate and secondary education  
 (d) None of above

69. The major problem of management of education system in Pakistan is lack of:  
 (a) Planning (b) Supply  
 (c) Accountability (d) Feedback
70. At present, qualification for a elementary school teacher, in Pakistan is:  
 (a) B.A / B.Ed (b) B.A / M.Ed  
 (c) MA / B.Ed (d) M.A / M.Ed
71. According to teaching of Islam acquisition of knowledge is obligatory upon:  
 (a) Religious leaders (b) Political leaders  
 (c) Social leaders (d) All Muslims
72. The Muslim Education system put emphasis while evaluating a student on:  
 (a) Memory (b) Achievement  
 (c) Language skills (d) Whole personality
73. Giving salaries to the scholars and teachers was started in the time of Caliph:  
 (a) Hazrat Abubakar (b) Hazrat Umar  
 (c) Hazrat Usman (d) Hazrat Ali
74. Brilliant period in Muslim history for the development and spread of knowledge is reign of:  
 (a) Ommeyyades (b) Abbasides  
 (c) Fatimides (d) Mughals
75. According to Islamic system of education the sequence of courses of study proceed from:  
 (a) Arabic literature (b) Arabic grammar  
 (c) Hadith (d) Quran



76. The constant feature of medieval education in Islam with regard to learning was:  
 (a) Development of memory  
 (b) Development of language  
 (c) Development of reading skills  
 (d) Development of social skills
77. Under the Muslims the art that was most developed?  
 (a) Painting (b) Sculpture  
 (c) Performing art (d) Calligraphy
78. The curriculum of Islamic education system includes:  
 (a) Bookkeeping (b) Skills in some handicraft  
 (c) Principles of trade (d) Traveling guide
79. In Islamic education system the primary focal institution for universalization of education is:  
 (a) Home (b) Mosque  
 (c) Community (d) State
80. National educational policy 1979 put emphasis on:  
 (a) Nationalization of educational institutions  
 (b) Denationalization of educational institutions  
 (c) Private-public partnership of educational institutions  
 (d) None of above
81. Urdu as medium of instruction is given importance in:  
 (a) All Pakistan Education Conference 1947  
 (b) Commission on National Education 1959  
 (c) New Education Policy 1970  
 (d) National Education Policy 1979
82. EDO stands for:  
 (a) Executive District Officer  
 (b) Education District Officer  
 (c) District Education Officer  
 (d) Educational Development Officer

83. Most important quality of a good textbook is:  
 (a) Relation to course of study requirement  
 (b) Typography  
 (c) Appendices  
 (d) Index
84. The education system of a nation should be reflection of its:  
 (a) Philosophy (b) Psychology  
 (c) Sociology (d) Astrology
85. CRDC stands for:  
 (a) Curriculum Research and Development Officer  
 (b) Curriculum Research and Development Commission  
 (c) Curriculum Refinement and Development center  
 (d) Curriculum Research and Development Council
86. What was the basis of the Muslim claim to have a separate homeland?  
 (a) Customs and hair styles  
 (b) Clothes and customs  
 (c) Educational system and geographical curiosity  
 (d) Religion and culture
87. In Islam the base of superiority is on:  
 (a) Knowledge (b) Purity  
 (c) Piety (d) Wisdom
88. In Islam man is:  
 (a) A social animal  
 (b) Physical being  
 (c) Khalifahtulla (vicegerent of God)  
 (d) Like other creatures



89. What entitled the Muslims to a separate nationhood?
- Geographical curiosity
  - Customs and hair styles
  - Education system
  - Religious and cultural practices
90. What is the main ideal for nationalism?
- Collective self determination
  - The expression of national character
  - The vertical division of the world into unique nations
  - a, b & c
91. Education in Islam is:
- Value Free
  - Value full
  - Neutral
  - Partial development
92. Why the two societies (Hindus and Muslims) could not become one?
- Their outlook on life, their ways of thinking and their moral behaviours, with each other were quite poles apart
  - Hindus were in majority
  - The Hindus greet each other by Namastay
  - The Muslims greet each other with Aslam-o-Alikum
93. The Educational Philosopher who stressed more on the development of ego (Tameer-e-Khudi) is:
- Farabai
  - Ibn Khaldoom
  - Allama Iqbal
  - Ibne Sina
94. Curriculum which is essential (Farz) at all levels of education in Islamic context is:
- Studies of Quran and Sunnah
  - Physics and Chemistry
  - Engineering and Technology
  - Business Administration and Information Technology

95. The classification of Farz-e-Ain and Farz-e-Kifaya was presented by:
- Allama Iqbal
  - Ibn Khaldun
  - Imam Ghazali
  - Shah Waliullah
96. The political disintegration, economic decay, social and cultural down fall and moral and religious corruption produced an original thinker in 1703-1762, who was that person?
- Majaddid Alif Sani
  - Ahmad Shah Abdali
  - Aurangzeb Alamgir
  - Shah Wali Ullah
97. The knowledge classification of Uloom-e-Naqlia and Uloom-e-Eqalia was presented by:
- Allama Iqbal
  - Ibn Khaldun
  - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
  - Imam Ghazali
98. The most essential leadership quality is Islam is:
- Wealth
  - Knowledge
  - Inherited status
  - Executive power
99. Perennial knowledge in Islam is derived from:
- Empiricism
  - Revelation
  - Induction
  - Rationalism
100. The values in Islamic education are, in general, rooted in:
- Open Culture
  - Personal Desires
  - Religion
  - Will of the people
101. Muhammadan Oriental School and promoted to College in:
- 1875
  - 1876
  - 1877
  - 1878
102. The theory of "Self Realization" has been presented by:
- Sir Syed
  - Ibn-e-Khaldoon
  - Allama Iqbal
  - Shah Walliullah



103. Humility patience endurance and feelings of thankfulness can be classified as:  
 (a) Democratic Administration  
 (b) Authoritative administration  
 (c) Coercive administration  
 (d) Need based administration
104. What are different sources that the culture and society of Muslims and Hindus are sharply distinct from each other?  
 (a) Inspiration (b) Intellectual culture  
 (c) Material life (d) a, b & c
105. Name the nationalist Muslims who supported the congress?  
 (a) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar & Abul Kalam Azad  
 (b) Shibi, Malumood Hasan  
 (c) Hussain Ahmad Madni, Dr. Zakir Hussain  
 (d) All a, b & c
106. Why were Deo Band against Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?  
 (a) They disliked Sir Syed's pro English policy  
 (b) They never appreciated Western Education and culture being taught at Aligarh  
 (c) They were against Sir Syed's rational progressive pragmatic approach in religion  
 (d) All a, b & c
107. When was All India Muslim League formed?  
 (a) 1906 (b) 1909  
 (c) 1912 (d) 1915
108. What did the Hindus call Dr. Iqbal, when he demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims of India in his address to all India Muslim League in 1930 at Allahabad?  
 (a) Visionary and idealist (b) Visionary and Realistic  
 (c) Sadist poet (d) Imaginative dreamer

109. Why did the Muslims of India claim a separate homeland?  
 (a) Muslims ruled over India for a long time they had distinct & superior spiritual and material strength  
 (b) Hindus were not prepared to grant any safeguard even to the language of the Muslims  
 (c) The orthodox Hindu organizations have created intolerable conditions from time to time  
 (d) a, b & c
110. Who was elected the first president of All India Muslim League in his absence?  
 (a) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar  
 (b) Agha Khan  
 (c) Hakim Ajmal Khan  
 (d) Maulana Zafar Ali
111. Who were of the opinion "India is many countries packed in one geographical receptacle"?  
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah & Dr. Rabinder Nath Taipore  
 (b) Micheal Brecher and Nehru  
 (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain and Gandhi  
 (d) Sir Shed Ahmad and Agha Khan
112. 'Open door policy' was the administrative character of:  
 (a) Hazrat Usman (R.A) (b) Hazrat Umar (R.A)  
 (c) Hazrat Abu-Bakr (R.A) (d) Hazrat Ali (R.A)
113. The Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H), training pious Muslims and originated a society having:  
 (a) Peace and pleasure  
 (b) Social justice  
 (c) Moral and spiritual values  
 (d) All of the above



114. The well known principle of teaching, proceeding from easy difficult was introduced by:  
 (a) Indians (b) Greeks  
 (c) Chinese (d) ~~Muslims~~
115. World Islamic Educational conference was held from 31<sup>st</sup> March to 8<sup>th</sup> April 1997:  
 (a) Mecca Mukarrrma (b) Madina Munawara  
 (c) ~~Riadh~~ (d) Jeddha
116. No educational system can be better than the quality of its:  
 (a) ~~Teachers~~ (b) Students  
 (c) Employees (d) Administrators
117. The Ummah needs teachers inherently imbued with the mission:  
 (a) Worldly (b) ~~Progressive~~  
 (c) ~~Prophetic~~ (d) Scientific
118. The famous book 'Hujjat Al-Balighah" was written by:  
 (a) Imam Ghazali (b) ~~Shah Waliullah~~  
 (c) Ibn-e-Khaldun (d) Ibn-e-Sina
119. Ibn-e-Khaldun strongly advocates that the language for medium of instruction should be used:  
 (a) National language (b) ~~Mother tongue~~  
 (c) Foreign language (d) Provincial language
120. The basic concept of Islamic Education is drawn from:  
 (a) Concept of reality  
 (b) Concept of universe  
 (c) Concept of human being  
 (d) ~~All of the above~~

121. The Holy Prophet (SAW) and his companions while teaching used:  
 (a) Lecture method  
 (b) Discussion method  
 (c) Question Answer method  
 (d) ~~All of them~~
122. The companions of the Holy Prophet (SAW) their successors and Ulema were:  
 (a) Not full time teachers (b) ~~Full time teachers~~  
 (c) Paid teachers (d) Ad-hoc teachers
123. Imam Ghazli died in the year:  
 (a) 1100 A.D. (b) ~~1111 A.D.~~  
 (c) 1110 A.D. (d) 1120 A.D.
124. In educational perspective, Islam lays emphasis on:  
 (a) ~~Equality of opportunity~~  
 (b) Non-equality of opportunity  
 (c) Both a & b  
 (d) None of the above
125. In Islamic system of education the preference is given to:  
 (a) Economic aspect of life  
 (b) Philosophical aspect of life  
 (c) ~~Moral aspect of life~~  
 (d) Psychological aspect of life
126. The school established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan at Aligarh was upgraded to the college in:  
 (a) 1875 (b) 1876  
 (c) ~~1877~~ (d) 1878



127. The spirit of Islamic education lies in:  
 (a) Love and respect (b) Haqooq Allah  
 (c) Haqooq-ul-Ibald (d) All of the above
128. In Islamic system of education the type of curriculum that can be recommended is:  
 (a) Rigid curriculum (b) Restricted curriculum  
 (c) Flexible curriculum (d) Hidden curriculum
129. Knowledge classication of 'Uloom-e-Mazmoom and Uloom-e-Mahmood' was presented by:  
 (a) Ibn-e-Khaldun (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  
 (c) Shah Waliullah (d) Imam Ghazali
130. Bottom line evaluation is:  
 (a) Formative (b) Summative  
 (c) Periodic (d) On going
131. The Islamic system of education recommends that along with learning National language, the following language should also be learnt:  
 (a) English (b) Arabic  
 (c) Persian (d) French
132. Like Ibn-e-Sina, Imam Ghazali believes that education of child should begin with:  
 (a) Playing (b) Prayer  
 (c) Quran (d) Writing
133. The core of curriculum for early Muslims was:  
 (a) Quran (b) Hadith  
 (c) Fiqah (d) Islamic History
134. Islamic education considers that Quran and Sunnah offer man:  
 (a) A complete code of life (b) A perfect code of life  
 (c) A preferred code of life (d) A proper code of life

135. The attitude of the Holy Prophet (SAW) in administration theory and practice was:  
 (a) Authoritarian (b) Humanitarian  
 (c) Aristocratic (d) Autocratic
136. Islamic education should aim at the balanced growth of total personality of man through training of his:  
 (a) Spirit and intellect  
 (b) Rational self  
 (c) Feeling and bodily senses  
 (d) All of the above
137. The Holy Prophet (SAW) pointed out that it would be the end of this world if the offices were assigned to people:  
 (a) Illiterate (b) Unworthy  
 (c) Poor (d) Rich
138. It is defined that Faith, Religion, Language, Law, Arts, Rituals and Traits are supposed to be part of:  
 (a) Social setting (b) Culture  
 (c) Religion (d) Education system
139. Good relationship emphasis on the control of:  
 (a) Anger (b) Disobedience  
 (c) Anxiety (d) Rigidity
140. The religion provides the foundation for:  
 (a) Discipline (b) Unity  
 (c) Faith (d) All of the above
141. The Holy Prophet (SAW) delivered his instruction to women to a week.  
 (a) Once (b) Twice  
 (c) Thrice (d) Four times



142. In early stage of Islam, classes of teachers were:  
 (a) Two (b) Three  
 (c) Four (d) Five
143. The certificate of professional qualification was known as:  
 (a) Sard (b) Sand  
 (c) Ijaza (d) Izaz
144. Ibne-Khadum was thinker, historian and educationist of:  
 (a) 11<sup>th</sup> Century (b) 12<sup>th</sup> Century  
 (c) 13<sup>th</sup> Century (d) 14<sup>th</sup> Century
145. The famous book 'Kimag-e-Saadat' was written by:  
 (a) Shah Waliullah (b) Imam Ghazali  
 (c) Ibn-e-Khuldun (d) Ibn-e-Sina
146. The pure Islamic culture is a reflection of:  
 (a) Religious norms (b) Islamic values  
 (c) Beliefs and practices (d) All of the above
147. Ibn-e-Khaldun never favoured:  
 (a) Discussion method (b) Question Answer method  
 (c) Lecture method (d) Source method
148. In mysticism Shah Waliullah was greatly influenced by:  
 (a) Ibn-e-Khaldun (b) Mujadid Alif Sani  
 (c) Ibn-e-Sina (d) Ibn-e-Rushd
149. The book entitled 'Asbab-Baghawat-e-Hind' was written by:  
 (a) Shah Waliullah (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  
 (c) Allama Iqbal (d) Syed Mamluk Ali

150. The basic concept of Islamic Education is drawn from:  
 (a) Concept of reality  
 (b) Concept of Universe  
 (c) Concept of human being  
 (d) All of the above
151. The thinker who strongly opposed simultaneously learning of two languages was:  
 (a) Shah Waliullah (b) Ibn-e-Khuldun  
 (c) Sir Syed (d) Imam Ghazali
152. Caliph Haroon ur Rashid's sons used to quarrel over putting shoes before famous teacher:  
 (a) Imam Abu Yousuf (b) Imam Abu Hanifa  
 (c) Allama Ibn-e-Muawiya (d) Imam Shafi
153. The first Muslim thinker who differentiated between history of Islam and history of Muslims was:  
 (a) Ibn-e-Khuldun (b) Allama Iqbal  
 (c) Shah Waliullah (d) Al Beruni
154. In Islamic system of education the preference is given to:  
 (a) Economic aspect of life  
 (b) Philosophical aspect of life  
 (c) Moral aspect of life  
 (d) Psychological aspect of life
155. In Islamic system of education the type of curriculum that can be recommended is:  
 (a) Rigid curriculum (b) Restricted curriculum  
 (c) Flexible curriculum (d) Hidden curriculum
156. Islamic education considers that Quran and Sunnah offer man:  
 (a) A complete code of life (b) A perfect code of life  
 (c) A preferred code of life (d) A proper code of life



157. The knowledge of Quran, Hadith, Fiqqah and interpretations is classified in:  
 (a) Revealed knowledge (b) Imaginative knowledge  
 (c) Spiritual knowledge (d) Intuitive knowledge
158. The famous book "Ahya-e-Uloom" was written by:  
 (a) Ibn-e-Khaldoom (b) Imam Ghazali  
 (c) Zarnooji (d) Shah Wali Ullah
159. According to Ibn-e-Khaldoon for better understanding it is necessary to educate the child:  
 (a) In mother language (b) In regional language  
 (c) In foreign language (d) In national language
160. Proceeding from easy to difficult enables the learns:  
 (a) To understand the facts easily  
 (b) To develop curiosity  
 (c) To develop creativity  
 (d) To improve thinking

## KEY MCQ's

1.	b	2.	c	3.	d	4.	d	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	d	9.	c	10.	a
11.	b	12.	d	13.	a	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	d	18.	c	19.	b	20.	c
21.	d	22.	a	23.	d	24.	d	25.	d
26.	d	27.	d	28.	c	29.	a	30.	a
31.	d	32.	c	33.	c	34.	a	35.	a
36.	c	37.	c	38.	a	39.	c	40.	a
41.	c	42.	b	43.	a	44.	c	45.	a
46.	b	47.	b	48.	d	49.	b	50.	d
51.	a	52.	d	53.	c	54.	b	55.	c
56.		57.	a	58.	a	59.	c	60.	d
61.	c	62.	c	63.	a	64.	a	65.	a
66.	a	67.	a	68.	a	69.	a	70.	a
71.	d	72.	d	73.	b	74.	b	75.	d
76.	d	77.	d	78.	b	79.	b	80.	d
81.	b	82.	a	83.	a	84.	a	85.	c
86.	d	87.	c	88.	c	89.	d	90.	a
91.	b	92.	a	93.	c	94.	a	95.	c
96.	d	97.	b	98.	b	99.	d	100.	c
101.	c	102.	c	103.	a	104.	d	105.	c
106.	d	107.	a	108.	d	109.	d	110.	b
111.	a	112.	d	113.	d	114.	d	115.	c



116	a	117	c	118	b	119	b	120	d
121	d	122	b	123	b	124	a	125	c
126	c	127	d	128	a	129	d	130	b
131	b	132	c	133	a	134	b	135	b
136	d	137	a	138	b	139	a	140	d
141	a	142	a	143	c	144	c	145	b
146	d	147	c	148	d	149	b	150	d
151	c	152	c	153	a	154	c	155	c
156	b	157	c	158	b	159	a	160	a

## PAPER – IV

# EDUCATIONAL TESTING, MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT